

GERMANY RECEIVES THE TERMS WHICH ALLIES IMPOSE FOR PEACE. MEMORABLE ASSEMBLAGE HELD

Included in the Draft and Following Immediately After the Preamble Is the Covenant of the League of Nations—Map of Europe Materially Changed by One Section of the Treaty.

GERMAN MILITARY POWER TO BE ENDED

Economically Also Germany Is Hedged About by Such Stipulations as Will Insure the Payment by Her of the Indemnity Demanded by the Allies.

Versailles, May 7 (By the Associated Press).—Germany to-day was told the terms upon which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

These terms were contained in a treaty some 80,000 words in length, which was handed to the German envoys at a memorable assemblage here, attended by the delegates of the 27 nations which are parties to the peace pact.

This notable document, on which the leading statesmen of the various nations, together with a swarm of experts from the principal countries, have been working since the convening of the peace conference on Jan. 18, is introduced by an extensive preamble, embodying the assertion of authority upon which the treaty is based.

Immediately following is the first chapter, the covenant of the league of nations, the text of which already has been printed. Of the 14 principal sections, one contains stipulations with regard to frontiers which materially change the map of Europe. Military, naval and air terms are dealt with in another section, while still another is devoted to the subject of reparations. Political stipulations for Europe, on the one hand, and outside of it, on the other, are dealt with in separate divisions of the document.

The treaty it is noted has to do with Germany alone, except in so far as it is required that she accept agreements made by the allies with the other central powers.

The document, long as it is, is shorter than was indicated by some of the forecasts, which estimated its length at 100,000 words.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions, and she is sharply restricted along lines by which she might seek to work militarily to rehabilitate herself.

Economically, also, the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old-time resources as a strangling competitor of the nations about her which she overran and devastated during the war.

Thus, for instance, Germany for a period of years, at least, will be deprived of the coal output of the rich Saar basin, which goes to France in repayment for the damage caused by the destruction of the French coal mines. She likewise is compelled to make restitution for the damage in other ways done to France, Belgium and the various other countries which suffered from German depredations, in various forms. In numerous ways she is made to realize that her more than four years' career of destruction must be made good.

There has been much discussion of the question whether the German delegates would sign the peace treaty. The Germans at first proposed to send messengers to Versailles to take the treaty to Berlin, but they were made to understand that delegates with power to sign the terms of peace must be sent, and this was done. Furthermore, the Germans will be allowed only a definitely fixed time within which to sign the treaty.

Allied representation at the ceremonial to-day was made complete by the arrival in Paris this morning of Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, who it had been feared for a time would not be present because of the tangle over the Adriatic question. The Italians, however, have indicated that they thought it necessary that a solid allied front be presented to the Germans, and their delegates returned from Rome despite the incomplete state of the Adriatic negotiations, which, however they might affect the settlement with Austria-Hungary, do not figure in the making of the peace with Germany.

The day likewise found the representatives of Japan aligned squarely with the powers, any complications that might have been threatened over the question of Kiao Chau and the wording of the league of nations covenant having been smoothed over.

The ceremonial of handing the treaty to the Germans took place in the hall of the Trianon Palace hotel, a spacious, well-lighted chamber with tables for the delegates arranged nearly in the form of a square. It was presided over by Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, president of the peace conference, who sat at the center of the head table, with President Wilson and the other American representatives on his right and Da-

GERMANY GIVES UP LARGE PART OF DOMAIN

Germany, by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia, cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to a hundred thousand men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometres east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue until reparation is made but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines and personnel of not over 50,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Helgoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may also have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until Oct. 1 and manufacture of aircraft.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damages on ton for ton destroyed by reason of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored-nation tariff, without discrimination of sort; to allow allied and associated nations freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provision as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by a supreme international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. Holland is to be asked to extradite the former emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle but without membership. Similarly an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty.

Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, who is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig, and in East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities and series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

GERMAN STUBBORNNESS LOST. Was Defeated by "Energy and Good Sense of Allies."

Paris, May 7 (Havas).—The discussion at the meeting of the inter-allied and German economic experts at Versailles yesterday was very spirited, the Journal says. Most of the discussion concerned the exchange of iron ore from Lorraine for German coal. The newspaper adds: "Finally, the energy and good sense of the allies had the better of German stubbornness."

PREMIER ORLANDO JOINS CONFERENCE

Arrived at Paris "White House" Just in Time to Take His Seat with the Council of Four.

Paris, May 7.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning.

The Italian premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the council of four reassembled and resumed his seat in the council.

Octave Laval, who had been assistant superintendent of streets in Burlington, under John W. Coffey, was this week appointed superintendent, to succeed Mr. Coffey, who resigned and then refused to accept a reappointment.

WILL NOT PAY AN INDEMNITY CONGRESS MEETS ON WILSON'S CALL

But German Delegates Say They Will Sign Peace Treaty

STATEMENT MADE AS THEY GET TREATY

But Their Interpretation of Indemnity May Mean They Would Make Reparation

Paris, May 7.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

In the discussion of peace terms by Germany through both her official and unofficial spokesmen she has invariably drawn a distinction between reparation and indemnity, construing the latter in effect as punitive damages. It seems probable, therefore, that the refusal to pay an "indemnity" would mean in effect that she would decline to pay what she regarded as such damages.

MAXIMUM DELAY ONE MONTH. For the Signing of the Peace Treaty by the Germans.

Paris, May 7 (Havas).—The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty.

AMERICANS, EXCEPT ARMY IN GERMANY, HOME BY AUGUST

Movement of the Army of Occupation Will Depend Upon the Development at the Peace Conference.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that by August the last man of the American expeditionary forces will have been withdrawn from France. He said this estimate was based on the movement of 300,000 men a month to the United States.

More than half of the expeditionary forces has now left France, Mr. Baker said, and as the withdrawal progresses facilities which were used for these forces are being turned back either to private owners or to the municipalities to which they belonged.

Already, Mr. Baker said, the American forces in France have been divorced from the army of occupation. Plans have been completed to supply the force in Germany through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, removing the necessity for maintaining the 700-mile line of communication from Brest. The French ports will be maintained, however, for the withdrawal of the A. E. F.

Secretary Baker said no official forecast could be made as to the movement of the army of occupation, as this entirely was dependent upon the developments at the peace conference.

Plans for the parade in large cities here of divisions now in France probably will be vetoed by the men themselves, Mr. Baker reporting that when votes were asked on the question of immediate demobilization or a parade, the result was virtually unanimous against waiting in home camps for the entire unit to assemble.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR STATES. Will Be Distributed for the Purpose of Road Building.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—More than \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks have been turned over to the department of agriculture by the war department and are ready to be distributed to the various state highway departments through the bureau of public roads. It was announced here to-day. The trucks number about two thousand, a majority of which are a part of the supplies left on the hands of the war department when the war ended. They are to be distributed to the states under a provision of the postoffice appropriation bill and must be used on road construction work.

MUCH TRIED CASE.

Comes to Vermont Supreme Court for Fourth Time.

The argument of the Bennington county cases commenced this morning in supreme court. The first case set was not ready, therefore the second was taken up. This is the suit of G. W. Bradley vs. Amos Blandin and the Somerset Land company. It is an action in which the plaintiff seeks to obtain commission for sale of some land. The case has been three times in supreme court, though it started only in 1914. It has come up on questions of law and was sent back for trial on its merits. Then it came up on plaintiff's exceptions and was sent back for retrial, having been reversed and remanded. The third time it came up on defendant's exceptions, and was sent back for another trial. Now it comes up on defendant's exceptions, the plaintiff having obtained a verdict in the lower court amounting to \$2,325.

This case was followed by that of George Tudor vs. the estate of John Tudor, Sarah Tudor, executrix, presented on briefs and not argued.

DIED AT POULTNEY.

Mrs. Myrtle Atkins Was a Native of Duxbury.

Waterbury, May 7.—Word was received here to-day of the death of Mrs. Myrtle (Boyce) Atkins in Poultney, where she had been living lately. Mrs. Atkins was born in Duxbury and the body will be brought here for burial.

Her sister, Mrs. Herbert Greene, and the latter's daughter are expected from Watliam, Mass., to-day to make arrangements for the funeral.

WOMAN'S CLUB IN FINE SHAPE

It Was Reported at the Annual Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The annual business meeting of the Barre Woman's club took place in Howland hall yesterday afternoon. Reports of various officers and departments were read and approved, each one showing an excellent condition in its especial line of work.

One item of vital interest was the presentation by Mrs. Roben, chairman of the home economics department, in behalf of her committee, a Liberty bond for \$50.

The treasurer's report proved that the club had never been in better shape financially, having a tidy sum in its working treasury and also a reserve fund of over \$600.

The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, Mrs. N. D. Phelps; 1st vice-president, Blanche J. Tilden; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Noble S. Love; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Frank Perry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. E. Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. William Milne; chairman of civic department, Mrs. W. F. Shepard; of music and art, Mrs. Dean H. Perry; educational, Mrs. L. D. Martin; home economics, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin; auditors, Mrs. F. W. Robinson, Mrs. F. M. Kington; directors for two years, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. Alex. Duncan.

A vote of thanks was given the retiring officers. The outgoing president, Mrs. A. C. Jones, who has held her office for two years, has been untiring in her efforts to put the club on a firm financial basis.

At a recent meeting of the directors, a special committee, composed of Mrs. F. J. Martin, Mrs. George E. Bond and Mrs. A. C. Jones, were appointed to assist Miss Gridley in her welfare work in such ways as the club is able to render aid, and the sum of \$25 was placed at their disposal for the work.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs is to be held in Barre during the first week in June, and all club ladies were asked to do their best to assist in making the occasion a success.

DIVORCES DECREED

In Washington County Court Preparatory to Recess.

The judges of Washington county court this morning cleaned up a lot of their business preparatory to taking a recess until May 19, when other work will be handled. This morning many divorces were granted. These included: Little vs. Little, for intolerable severity, with custody of three minor children to petitioner; Muzzy vs. Muzzy, intolerable severity, petitioner to resume her maiden name; Crouse vs. Crouse, intolerable severity and custody of minor children; Robinson vs. Robinson, desertion; Beatson vs. Beatson, desertion; Nutting vs. Nutting, intolerable severity; Partrow vs. Partrow, intolerable severity; and custody of two minor children to petitioner; Lowe vs. Lowe, intolerable severity, and custody of minor children and property to be disposed of as per stipulation; Farquharson vs. Farquharson, refusal to support and custody of minor children to petitioner; Troup vs. Troup, refusal to support and custody of minor child; Sawyer vs. Sawyer, intolerable severity; Bean vs. Bean, desertion; Galais vs. Galais, intolerable severity, custody of minor child to petitioner; Lowe vs. Lowe, desertion; Marvatt vs. Marvatt, desertion and custody of minor children; Magoon vs. Magoon, intolerable severity, custody of minor children, with alimony; Murray vs. Murray, intolerable severity, custody of minor child and alimony; Chase vs. Chase, refusal to support and custody of four minor children; Walls vs. Walls, desertion; Baker vs. Baker, desertion; Raymond vs. Raymond, desertion; Johnson vs. Johnson, intolerable severity.

In the DeLostra matter the case was continued for proof as to adultery. In the Gallison vs. Sloan matter the annulment of marriage occurred.

KILLED BY FALL.

Manuel Bailey, 65, of Stowe, Struck on His Head.

Stowe, May 7.—Manuel Bailey, 68 years of age, was fatally injured when he fell from the roof of a barn yesterday, striking on the back of the head. Mr. Bailey was assisting Carpenter N. B. Johnson in some work at F. A. Strong's when the roof gave way and Mr. Bailey fell some 10 feet. H. G. Canning, who was also working on it, fell and was injured on one leg. Mr. Bailey was unconscious when taken up and a gash requiring three stitches to close was found on the back of his head. He was taken to the home of his son, Eugene N. Bailey, at the village, where he lived. He died without regaining consciousness at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Bailey was born in Canada, but passed the most of his life in the states and for the last 34 years had lived in Lamelle county. He leaves two sons, Frank E. Bailey and Eugene N. Bailey, both of Stowe, and several grandchildren and three sisters.

The funeral of Mr. Bailey will be held at the home of his son, E. N. Bailey, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The body will be taken to Albany for burial.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

Specifications Being Prepared for St. Johnsbury's New Postoffice Building.

St. Johnsbury, May 7.—St. Johnsbury's new postoffice building took another step forward yesterday, when Postmaster O. H. Gleason was notified by the acting supervising architect of the treasury department that specifications for the building were being prepared. The letter was in answer to an inquiry concerning the work.

The architect's letter states that while the date for advertising the building has not been fixed, the specifications will soon be ready and the work will then be placed on the market.

The fire station has been removed from the lot bought by the government for the municipal building.

TAKES CALL TO BARNET.

Rev. Arthur E. Gregg of Marlboro, N. H., Accepts.

St. Johnsbury, May 7.—Rev. Arthur E. Gregg of Marlboro, N. H., has accepted a call to the Congregational church of Barnet and begins his pastorate next Sunday. He was ordained to the ministry in 1907 and has been in charge of the Marlboro church the past seven years. The Free Baptist church at Sheffield has also called a new minister, who comes to the church the last of May. The new pastor is Rev. J. B. Stewart of Starkboro.

ONE MURDER SUSPECT IS NOT HELD

Man Taken in Custody at Bethel Was Not the Person Sought by State's Attorney Davis in the Case of Mrs. Harry E. Broadwell, Slain on Saturday Night.

NO ALCOHOL FOUND IN WOMAN'S STOMACH

Food Had Been Eaten Four Hours Before Her Death—Strangulation Is Confirmed as Cause of Death—No Evidence to Indicate That a Criminal Assault Had Been Committed.

That Mrs. Harry E. Broadwell, the victim of murder by strangulation, whose unclothed body was found in the Wheelock garden off North Main street Sunday morning, had probably partaken of food at some hour later than her own supper at home Saturday night is indicated by the (unofficial) report submitted from the state laboratory of hygiene at Burlington after examination of the stomach. The report shows that the food in the stomach had been eaten four hours before the death of the woman.

It is said that the woman had supper in her own home in the late afternoon of that day, probably 5:30 o'clock; and if the food then eaten was that which was found in the stomach by Drs. B. H. Stone and C. F. Whitney it would point to the fact that she was murdered around 9:30 o'clock. But that theory is not considered probable because the traces which the investigators have brought to light, if reliable, go to show, it is said, that she was seen alive at an hour later than 9:30. Much of the evidence concerning her movements during Saturday night is being furnished by a woman who is said to have been her companion during the earlier part of the evening, but who avers that she left Mrs. Broadwell to go home.

If a second supper was partaken of by Mrs. Broadwell it devolves upon the authorities, in unraveling the perplexing details of the case, to determine where this supper was eaten and to find who was with her at the time. Several persons have been interrogated along this line, it is understood, but the evidence secured has been closely guarded by the investigators.

Along this line there has been reported the story about a vacant house having been broken into and occupied some time over the week end, but as yet there is practically nothing in this evidence to link the Broadwell murder with the house; and theories of an automobile party in the late hours of Saturday evening are not given much credence. It has been determined by the autopsy and the analysis of the contents of the woman's stomach and organs of the lower body that she probably had not partaken of liquor, at least for some time before death ensued. The unofficial report from the state laboratory indicates no trace of alcohol in the stomach or intestines.

Another conclusion said to have been reached by those who conducted the autopsy and examination was that there was no evidence that a criminal assault had been committed.

The report as to the cause of the woman's death bears out the initial statement that she was strangled through the pressure of a handkerchief and one of her own garments drawn tightly about her neck. There is nothing in the stomach or in other parts of the body which would lead to any other conclusion than that she was brutally slain by means of this pressure on her neck.

Aided somewhat by the report on the condition of the woman's stomach and the positive statement that death was due to strangulation, the prosecutors continued their efforts to-day to run down the murderer or murderers of the woman. The dragnet of the state has been spread over an ever-widening area but as yet only one man has been actually detained for the purpose of identification. This man was detained at Bethel last night, and later Deputy Sheriff Granfield went to Bethel to look the fellow over, his report causing State's Attorney Davis to assert that the suspect was not the man he is looking for and that so far as the state's attorney was concerned there was no reason for holding the suspect.

All sorts of rumors concerning the arrests of various men in Barre were in circulation this morning but State's Attorney Davis said that no arrests had been made. The state's attorney and the other investigators have the names of several men who are said to have been acquainted with the woman and these men are being questioned. Another conference was held this forenoon at the office of State's Attorney Davis, with several officials in attendance. Some of the statements being made are being taken for what they appear to be, while others are being subjected to the "acid test" of corroboration.

The remains of Mrs. Broadwell, whose funeral was held yesterday afternoon at her late home on West street, were taken to-day to her former home town, Johnson, where interment is to take place. The body was taken in the automobile borne of M. J. Whitcomb of East Barre. Accompanying the body in other automobiles were the husband and the three little children; George Couseur, father of the slain woman; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Everett of Morrisville and Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell. The funeral yesterday afternoon was attended by the relatives and several of the friends of the slain woman and of her husband. Among those attending were fellow workmen of Mr. Broadwell in the carpenter trade.